Yugoslavia EF1
Serbs EF6

by the Greek name of ciler (κελλάρι=cellar) or by Turkish names, proving that this addition to the local house building was made only later, in the years of the Turkish occupation, when Turkish names replaced the older Greek ones.

It should also be noted that the tiles, which replaced thatch and willows for the roofing of the Serb houses, are called by the Greek name of keramid (1). The courtyard of the houses in the Herzegovina, with its stone paved ground, the stone low walls, the creeping vine and the flowers, is also called by the Greek name of «avlija» (2), which is also used in Sarajevo.

Unfortunately we cannot follow the evolution of the Jugoslav house in detail except in Bosnia and Herzegovina because only these two countries have been surveyed by Rudolf Meringer, as it has been mentioned before.

At first, it must be noted that the construction of houses in these two Slav countries presents some differences, mainly as regards the building materials available in each area The Bosnian house, because of the wooded nature of the country, is in the most cases built of wood and has a very steep high roof, covered with wooden planks. The Herzegovinian house on the other hand is stone-built from the foundations to the roof, which is usually covered with slates. Another, more important, difference, concerns the composition of the house. In Bosnia, the house has two rooms; one of these is the kitchen (kuhinja, kuc'a) and the other the chamber (soba), each room having a different method of heating; the kitchen has an open fire-place (ognichte) and the room has a stove (pec). In Herzegovina, the house has one room and has the fire-place near one of the walls (Kamin) (3).

The simpler forms of the bipartite dwelling are shown in figg. 52 and 53. The first of these, entirely primitive in the method and the means of construction, has its walls woven like a basket and its high roof is covered with straw, fixed by long poles coming

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1) According to **Cvijic'** op. cit. p. 231 «the first tile (céramida) was taken to Sumadija by tilers of the districts Pirot and Nic in the first years of the 19th century».

2) **R. Meringer** in Wissensch. Mitteil aus Bosnien VII p. 267. It should be noted that there are many Greek names for utensils and furniture of the Serv and the Bosnian house f. i. musandra (μεσάντρα), deska (δίσκος), krevet (κρεββάτι) etc. **R. Meringer** in Sitzungsber. d. Akad. Wien 144, 2,31.

3) **R. Meringer,** Das volkstüml. Haus in Bosnien pp. 251, 285, 289. Die Stellung des bosn. Hauses, op. cit. p. 2. 30 and foll.

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/For the special terminological usage of "cylindrical tiles" in house construction, see 17: Thurnher, EF6 Serbs file, category 116, p. 87./

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Rumania ED1
Bulgaria EE1

/For additional miscellaneous bits of information on the use of brick, stone, tiles and masonry in building construction, see scattered references in 17: Thurnher, EF6 Serbs file, category 116./